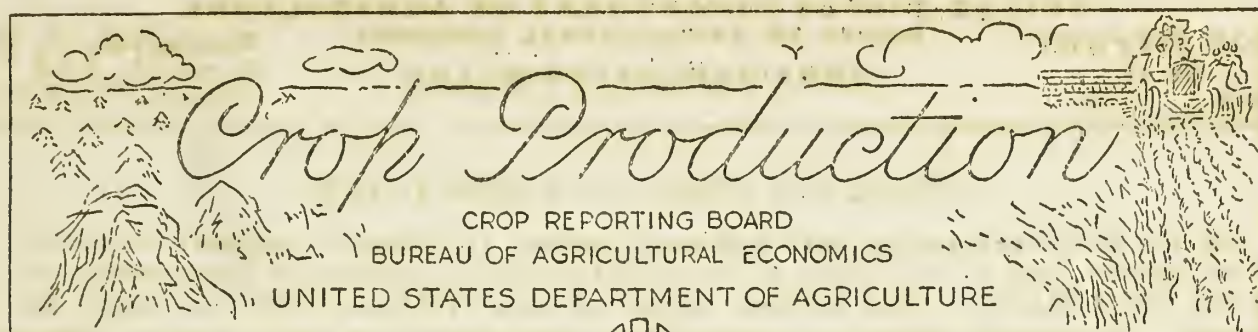


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Release: March 10, 1953

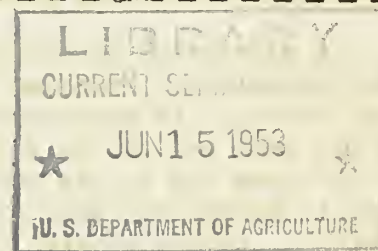


3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MARCH 1, 1953

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION ^{1/}			
	Average	1950	1951	Indicated
	1941-50			1952
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines.....	106,607	121,710	122,590	125,850
Grapefruit.....	51,222	46,580	40,500	36,420
Lemons.....	12,614	13,450	12,800	12,800



MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	1953
	1942-51			1942-51		
	Million pounds			Millions		
January	8,298	8,151	8,706	4,449	5,362	5,441
February	8,130	8,151	8,533	4,885	5,668	5,323
Jan.-Feb. Incl.	16,428	16,302	17,239	9,334	11,030	10,769

^{1/}Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

March 1, 1953

Washington, D. C.,

March 10, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF MARCH 1, 1953

As the 1953 crop season gets underway, normal to advanced progress was being made in spring work in all parts of the country and in vegetative development except the Great Plains. Mild weather permitted more field activity than usual in February. Widespread absence of ground frost may presage an early spring. The soil moisture supply is adequate in most of the country, excessive in parts of the Southeast, but woefully short in a large part of the Great Plains. Snowpacks in the Rocky Mountains increased during February, but in most areas the packs indicate smaller irrigation water supplies than last season, particularly as dry soils under the snow may absorb more of the potential run-off water. Seeding of spring grains has progressed rapidly in the Southwest and has started elsewhere. Winter grains are in poor conditions in the southern Great Plains, but mostly satisfactory elsewhere.

March weather will be a major factor in the winter wheat situation. The outlook remains uncertain. Prospects improved sharply in the Pacific Northwest with ample rain and mild growing weather; fields thickened in stand and developed well. In California, however, moisture has become deficient in middle and southern portions. Condition of wheat is mostly satisfactory in the Mountain States and the northern Great Plains, where there was protective snowcover, and in most of the area east of the Mississippi River. Snowcover in Missouri and the East North Central States was a favorable factor. The central and southern Great Plains remain the big question mark. Rain or snow fell in much of this important wheat area early in March, but it brought only temporary relief. Surface moisture is still short and subsoil moisture almost entirely lacking. Wind erosion has already caused the loss of large acreages. As wheat plants are small and in most fields do not cover the ground, they are extremely vulnerable to additional wind damage. If high winds occur in March as usual, they would rapidly evaporate surface moisture and probably blow out more wheat. On the other hand, additional rains and mild weather in March would greatly enhance prospects for the remaining acreage.

A wide range of activity on farms was possible during February. Because of the mild weather and unfrozen soils, plowing was possible in parts of even the northernmost States. In many sections of the coastal States from Virginia to Louisiana, fields were too wet to work, but the delay is not regarded as serious. Seeding of spring oats and barley was practically completed in parts of Oklahoma, about a third done in Kansas and started in Illinois and Virginia. In Texas, cotton planting was moving up to the Coastal Bend section and some corn and sorghums had been planted. Pears and plums were in full bloom and peaches were starting to bloom as far north as Virginia. Some concern about advancement of fruit was felt in more northerly areas, but little damage had occurred up to March 1. Harvesting a fair to good run of maple sap started early. In the South, winter grazing crops were providing some feed, and in other areas the open winter had trimmed roughage and grain requirements. Farmers were concerned about farm prices in relation to prices paid, and the tight labor supply. In some areas, these will be significant factors in planning acreages of crops this season.

A relatively large outturn of 121 million boxes of oranges--2 percent more than the 1951-52 crop and 18 percent above average--is likely to be harvested in the 1952-53 season. Of these about 70 million boxes were available for use after March 1, compared with 72 million boxes used after March 1 last year. More than half of the oranges harvested have been used by processors. The grapefruit crop, however, is expected to total only 36.4 million boxes--10 percent less than last season and

29 percent below average. Of these about 14.4 million boxes remained to be used after March 1, compared with 19 million boxes used after March 1 last year. For the 1953-54 crop, a heavy bloom in Florida is developing under favorable conditions. In Texas, most of the 1952-53 crop has been harvested and the new bloom received beneficial rains. In Arizona and California, freezing weather in late February caused some damage to immature fruit and to new growth and buds.

The outturn of commercial vegetables during the winter season now nearing an end, is likely to be 6 percent larger than last winter. It will be slightly less than forecast a month earlier, because Florida tomatoes, green peppers, eggplant, cucumbers and green lima beans failed to recover from effects of earlier adverse weather. Prospective acreages of fresh-market vegetables for spring harvest are larger than last spring, particularly for broccoli, cabbage, onions and tomatoes and with smaller increases for asparagus, lettuce and spinach. Smaller acreages than last spring are in prospect for carrots, cauliflower, shallots, beets and water-melons. In California, freezes in late February and early March will retard potato crops and delay the start of harvest of early fields. Tender vegetable crops suffered various degrees of damage, depending upon the locality, but mostly it was spotted and light.

Egg production in February was 6 percent less than the record set last February, partly because the month was one day shorter and partly because the number of layers was 3 percent smaller. However, the output was 9 percent above average for February. Milk production set a new record for the month, 5 percent larger than last February, despite the 29-day month last year. On March 1, mild weather and liberal supplemental feeding resulted for the fourth successive month, in a new high output per cow. The number of dairy cows on farms was nearly 3 percent more than a year ago. Western range feed continues short, except in the northwest portion and eastern parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. In northern and central Great Plains areas ranges were open to grazing most of February; feed is now closely grazed and short. The mild weather and use of range pastures resulted in light feeding and some hay ~~surpluses~~ in northern and western sections. In dry southern portions feeding has continued. Livestock are wintering well, as storms were of short duration, but in some dry areas cattle are thin.

CITRUS: Total orange production for the 1952-53 season is estimated at 121 million boxes--2 percent more than the 1951-52 crop and 18 percent more than average. Grapefruit production is estimated at 36.4 million boxes--10 percent below last season and 29 percent below average. California lemon production is placed at 12.8 million boxes, the same as the 1951-52 crop. About 70 million boxes of oranges were available for use after March 1 this year compared with about 72 million used after March 1 last year. Processors used about 52 percent of the total harvested to March 1 this year compared with about 47 percent to March 1 last season. Grapefruit remaining on March 1 amounted to about 14.4 million boxes compared with almost 19 million used after March 1 last year. About 3 million boxes were abandoned in 1951-52. Fresh use of grapefruit to March 1 was about the same in both seasons but processing was considerably greater this year.

Florida early and midseason oranges are now estimated at 42.5 million boxes. This is 4 percent more than the February 1 estimate but 3 percent less than the crop last season. The Valencia crop at 32.5 million boxes is the same as forecast on February 1 and 7 percent below last season. About 41.5 million boxes of Florida

oranges were utilized to March 1 (16.1 million used fresh and 25.4 processed) compared with 37.6 million used to March 1 last season (16.6 used fresh and 21 million processed). Valencia harvest was attaining volume by March 1. Tangerines are about all harvested. Florida grapefruit production is estimated at 31 million boxes compared with 36 million produced last season, including 3 million not used. A record quantity of 20.4 million boxes was used through February (10.6 fresh and 9.8 processed) compared with last season's total through February of 17.6 (10.3 fresh and 7.3 processed). Warm weather and general rains the first two weeks in February brought out a very heavy bloom for the 1953-54 crop.

The small crops of Texas citrus fruits were nearly all harvested by March 1 although a light movement of Valencias will continue into March. Beneficial rains occurred the latter part of February. Trees generally appear healthy. Trees were blooming in all sections by mid-February.

In Arizona, most of the navel and miscellaneous oranges (estimated at 400,000 boxes) are harvested. Harvest of Valencias (forecast at 500,000 boxes) is just getting started. The grapefruit crop of 2.7 million boxes is about two-fifths harvested. The Phoenix area had a few nights of freezing weather in late February which resulted in some damage to citrus fruits.

In many citrus areas of California, freezing weather occurred February 20 to 23 and again from February 28 to March 3. There were also two or three days of very strong winds in the southern areas in February. Some damage occurred to new growth of foliage and buds and also to the 1952-53 crop of lemons. Navel and miscellaneous oranges in the San Joaquin Valley of central California were nearly all harvested by late February. Very little loss is expected in southern counties where harvest is underway. Navel and miscellaneous oranges are estimated at 16 million boxes compared with 12.6 million last season. Valencias are forecast at 28 million boxes, the same as a month ago and compares with 25.8 million last season. Damage to Valencias by the cold weather is expected to be light. Most of the fruit is not yet mature and considerable shedding could still occur because of the low temperatures. The weather damage to lemons was centered in Santa Barbara County. Desert Valleys grapefruit crop declined 5 percent from a month ago while the estimate for summer grapefruit showed no change.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production continued at a record-breaking mid-winter rate as the seasonal upswing got well underway in February. Production on farms in the United States during the month is estimated at 8,533 million pounds, a new high for February, and an increase of 5 percent from the 8,151 million pounds last year. The percentage increase over a year ago is less than in the previous 2 months primarily because February 1952 was a 29-day month. Production this February, on a seasonally adjusted basis, was equivalent to an annual rate of 123 billion pounds compared with a 122 billion pound rate in January, and 123 billion in December 1952. There are more milk cows on farms than a year ago, and an exceptionally mild winter with liberal supplemental feeding has resulted in a very high level of production per cow in recent months. February farm milk output in relation to the Nation's total population was higher than in 4 of the last 5 years. However, the per capita production of 1.92 pounds per day for the month was 5 percent below the 1942-51 average of 2.02 pounds for February.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds continued at record high levels for the fourth straight month. On March 1, it averaged 16.89 pounds, exceeding the 1950 previous March 1 high by $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent and March 1, a year ago by 5 percent. Regionally, new peaks for March 1 were reached in the North Atlantic; South Atlantic, East North Central and West North Central sections of the country. In the East North Central region, each of the 5 States had a new high milk production per cow for the date, and the regional average surpassed the previous high by more than 4 percent. In the South Central and Western regions, the current March 1 production per cow was second high for the date.

For the United States, production per cow was 14 percent above the 1942-51 average for March 1. Increases by regions ranged from 11 percent above average in the West to 17 percent above in the North and South Atlantic areas. By States, production per cow established new highs for March 1 in 19 States, 17 of which were in the Atlantic and North Central sections of the country. The current rate of production per cow equaled the record level in 4 other States and was the second highest for the date in 7 other States. The percentage of milk cows in crop correspondents' herds reported milked on March 1 averaged 68.3 percent, the second highest for the date in 3 decades of record.

Despite the shorter month this year, February milk production exceeded that of a year ago in 23 of the 30 States for which current monthly estimates are available, and last February's production was equaled in 5 additional States. Increases over a year ago of 4 percent or more were recorded in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. A new high record for February output was established in 10 of the 30 States, all located east of the Mississippi River. On the other hand, milk production in February was rather generally below the 10-year average for the month in the central and western Corn Belt, Great Plains, and Northwestern States, and equaled the lowest in more than two decades of record in Nebraska and Montana. The low output in these areas reflects a low level of milk cow numbers. Wisconsin, as usual, led all States with 1,181 million pounds of milk produced on farms during February. Minnesota followed with 697 million pounds, Pennsylvania with 438 million pounds, California with 436 million pounds, and Iowa with 407 million pounds.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1942-51 AVERAGE, 1952 AND 1953								
		Monthly total			Daily average per capita			
Month	Average	1952	1953	1953	Average	1952	1953	
	1942-51			1952	1942-51			
		Million pounds		Percent		Pounds		
Jan.	8,298	8,151	8,706	107	1.88	1.69	1.77	
Feb.	8,130	8,151	8,533	105	2.02	1.80	1.92	
Mar.	9,610	9,421			2.17	1.94		
Apr.	10,389	10,134			2.42	2.15		
May	12,338	12,056			2.78	2.48		
June	12,393	11,879			2.88	2.52		
July	11,660	11,017			2.62	2.26		
Aug.	10,593	10,238			2.38	2.10		
Sept.	9,185	9,126			2.13	1.93		
Oct.	8,555	8,664			1.92	1.77		
Nov.	7,655	7,891			1.77	1.66		
Dec.	7,908	8,389			1.76	1.71		
Year	116,713	115,117			2.23	2.00		

1/Comparison of 28-day month in 1953 with 29-day month in 1952. On a daily average basis, February 1953 is 108 percent of 1952.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	Feb. 1942-51	Feb. 1952 <u>2/</u>	Jan. 1953	Feb. 1953	State	Feb. 1942-51	Feb. 1952 <u>2/</u>	Jan. 1953	Feb. 1953
Million Pounds					Million Pounds				
N.J.	80	90	93	87	N.C.	101	115	124	117
Pa.	379	437	472	438	S.C.	40	41	43	41
Ohio	332	347	401	369	Ky.	132	146	152	151
Ind.	249	249	255	250	Tenn.	136	145	161	151
Ill.	390	354	371	365	Ala.	88	93	100	98
Mich.	376	384	414	398	Miss.	88	91	99	99
Wis.	1,060	1,127	1,176	1,181	Okla.	159	132	127	132
Minn.	688	660	702	697	Tex.	259	223	244	241
Iowa	455	379	432	407	Mont.	42	34	33	34
Mo.	242	243	259	249	Idaho	86	79	81	80
N.Dak.	124	112	107	114	Utah	49	51	56	52
S.Dak.	107	85	87	92	Wash.	123	118	125	119
Nebr.	175	151	147	151	Oreg.	78	72	75	74
Kans.	205	167	175	172	Calif.	407	444	452	436
Va.	112	125	145	138	Other				
W.Va.	51	53	57	53	States	1,317	1,404	1,541	1,547
					U.S.	78,130	8,151	8,706	8,533

1/Monthly data for other States not yet available.

2/Production for 29 day month.

EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,328,000,000 eggs in February -- 6 percent less than in February last year, but 9 percent above the 1942-51 average. Egg production was below that of last year in all areas of the country except the North Atlantic where there was practically no change. Decreases from last year were 2 percent in the West, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the East North Central, 8 percent in the West North Central and 14 percent in the South Central States. Aggregate egg production for January and February was 2 percent smaller than last year, but 15 percent above the average.

The rate of egg production in February (28 days) was 14.6 eggs per layer, compared with 15.1 last year (29 days) and the average of 12.5 eggs. The rate was below that of last year in all areas of the country. Decreases from last year were 1 percent in the West, 2 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central and 6 percent in the South Central States.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 364,205,000 layers in February -- 3 percent less than in February last year and 7 percent below the average. Numbers of layers were below those of last year in all areas of the country, except the North Atlantic where they reached a new record high level at 3 percent above last year. Decreases from last year were 1 percent in the East North Central, 2 percent in the South Atlantic and the West, 5 percent in the West North Central and 9 percent in the South Central States. Numbers of layers on March 1 were 12.6 million less than on February 1, compared with a disappearance of 11.1 million last year and the average disappearance of 7.8 million layers. On March 1 there were 3 percent fewer layers than a year ago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of ..

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 10, 1953

March 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1

Year	: North	: E. North	: W. North	: South	: South	: Western	: United
	: Atlantic	: Central	: Central	: Atlantic	: Central	: States	: States

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MARCH 1

			Thousands				
1942-51 (Av.)	52,943	75,913	113,264	35,803	73,441	35,691	387,056
1952 1/	61,598	72,224	101,276	35,368	62,295	36,974	369,735
1953	63,243	71,157	95,798	34,708	56,627	36,373	357,906

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1

			Number				
1942-51 (Av.)	53.6	49.4	49.0	46.4	45.7	51.9	49.1
1952 1/	56.0	56.2	57.0	52.1	51.4	55.5	55.1
1953	56.2	55.6	56.8	52.6	51.6	56.7	55.2

1/ Revised.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-February averaged 42.0 cents a dozen, compared with 45.8 cents in mid-January and 34.7 cents in February 1952. Shell egg markets were steady to firm during February. Supporting factors in the market were generally lighter offerings than a year ago, Army purchases and an active demand from "egg breakers." Holdings in the 35 cities were 141 thousand cases on March 2, compared with 689,000 cases last year and a 5-year average of 354,000 cases.

Farmers received an average of 26.6 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-February, compared with 27.7 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 24.0 cents and commercial broilers 27.9 cents, compared with 24.8 and 29.3 cents, respectively, in mid-February last year. Live poultry markets in February were somewhat irregular on young chickens and steady to firm on hens. Receipts of heavy roasters were somewhat light. Supplies of broilers were fully ample to demand. Prices were unchanged to 2 cents higher in the Eastern and Southern commercial broiler production areas. Seasonally light offerings of hens sold readily.

Farm turkey prices on February 15 averaged 33.3 cents a pound live weight, compared with 36.1 cents a year earlier. February markets were firm on ice-packed small type turkeys and were barely steady on dry-packed and ready-to-cook turkeys. Trading on turkeys was seasonally light.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-February was \$3.96 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.06 in mid-January and \$4.25 in February last year. The February egg-feed ratio was more favorable and the turkey-feed ratio slightly less favorable than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1941-50	Production 1/ 1950 1951		Indicated 1952
Thousand boxes				
ORANGES:				
California, all	47,640	45,210	38,410	44,000
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	17,779	14,610	12,600	16,000
Valencias	29,861	30,600	25,810	28,000
Florida, all	49,940	67,300	78,600	75,000
Early and Midseason 3/	27,110	36,800	43,800	42,500
Valencias	22,830	30,500	34,800	32,500
Texas, all	3,621	2,700	300	1,000
Early and Midseason 2/	2,280	1,800	200	700
Valencias	1,341	900	100	300
Arizona, all	992	1,400	730	900
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	510	650	350	400
Valencias	483	750	380	500
Louisiana, all 2/	314	300	50	50
5 States 4/	102,507	116,910	118,090	120,950
Total Early and Midseason 5/	47,992	54,160	57,000	59,650
Total Valencias	54,515	62,750	61,090	61,300
TANGERINES:				
Florida	4,100	4,800	4,500	4,900
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States 4/	106,607	121,710	122,590	125,850
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	28,140	33,200	36,000	31,000
Seedless	12,490	15,800	17,700	16,000
Other	15,650	17,400	18,300	15,000
Texas, all	16,772	7,500	200	400
Arizona, all	3,344	3,150	2,140	2,700
California, all	2,966	2,730	2,160	2,320
Desert Valleys	1,175	1,160	630	720
Other	1,792	1,570	1,530	1,600
4 States 4/	51,222	46,580	40,500	36,420
LEMONS:				
California 4/	12,614	13,450	12,800	12,800
LIMES:				
Florida 4/	204	280	260	320

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes); 1950 - 1,100; 1951 - 1,700; 1952 - 1,700.

4/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 10, 1953

March 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Average	1951	1952	1953
and	1942-51			
Division				
		Pounds		
Me.	13.6	15.1	13.6	16.0
N.H.	16.0	18.0	17.4	18.4
Vt.	15.2	17.6	17.1	17.7
Mass.	17.5	18.8	18.3	18.4
Conn.	18.1	20.1	19.5	19.0
N.Y.	19.1	22.2	20.9	22.7
N.J.	20.9	22.4	22.5	23.2
Pa.	18.0	20.0	20.5	21.0
N.Atl.	18.17	20.39	20.36	21.19
Ohio	15.5	17.3	17.3	18.3
Ind.	14.6	15.9	16.2	17.5
Ill.	16.1	17.7	17.9	18.6
Mich.	18.4	20.5	20.4	20.9
Wis.	18.8	20.1	20.2	20.7
E.N.Cent.	17.28	18.90	18.97	19.81
Minn.	19.9	22.2	21.8	22.9
Iowa	16.7	18.5	16.6	17.8
Mo.	10.5	11.8	10.8	11.2
N.Dak.	14.2	15.4	16.1	16.5
S.Dak.	12.6	13.6	13.4	14.1
Nebr.	14.9	16.7	16.8	17.5
Kans.	14.9	16.1	14.7	15.9
W.N.Cent.	15.49	17.12	16.65	17.57
Md.	16.0	16.9	17.8	18.7
Va.	11.9	14.6	13.7	15.5
W.Va.	10.0	10.7	10.8	11.0
N.C.	11.6	12.9	12.8	13.1
S.C.	10.4	11.3	10.8	11.7
Ga.	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.4
S.Atl.	11.51	12.82	12.64	13.49
Ky.	10.3	10.5	11.4	11.5
Tenn.	9.8	9.9	10.4	11.0
Ala.	8.2	8.5	8.9	8.8
Miss.	6.8	7.5	6.3	7.5
Ark.	7.4	7.7	7.3	8.3
Okla.	10.2	10.6	11.0	11.3
Tex.	8.2	8.8	8.7	8.9
S.Cent.	8.97	9.03	9.43	10.03
Mont.	14.4	14.8	14.0	16.2
Idaho	17.2	19.2	18.7	19.2
Wyo.	15.6	19.1	16.7	16.8
Colo.	15.4	17.5	17.4	16.9
Utah	17.9	20.3	19.9	20.0
Wash.	17.3	18.5	20.1	20.6
Oreg.	14.3	15.6	14.9	15.7
Calif.	19.0	20.7	22.0	20.5
West.	16.84	18.63	18.37	18.76
U.S.	14.81	16.20	16.15	16.89

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

CROP REPORT

as of

March 1, 1953

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

March 10, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during February, 1952	Number of layers on hand during February, 1953	Eggs per 100 layers, 1952	Eggs per 100 layers, 1953	Total eggs produced during February, 1952	Total eggs produced during February, 1953	2 Mon., Jan. & Feb., 1952	2 Mon., Jan. & Feb., 1953
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions		
Me.	3,463	3,386	1,569	1,574	54	53	111	115
N.H.	2,474	2,206	1,537	1,585	38	35	78	77
Vt.	847	826	1,740	1,624	15	13	30	28
Mass.	4,551	4,702	1,676	1,688	76	79	159	168
R.I.	540	536	1,673	1,638	9	9	19	19
Conn.	3,518	3,710	1,630	1,520	57	56	121	123
N.Y.	13,092	13,117	1,580	1,532	207	201	425	426
N.J.	13,394	14,408	1,560	1,509	209	217	420	449
Pa.	20,959	21,696	1,557	1,532	326	332	639	687
N.Atl.	62,838	64,587	1,527	1,541	991	995	2,002	2,022
Ohio	15,865	16,008	1,592	1,512	253	242	511	504
Ind.	16,054	15,841	1,610	1,540	258	244	497	507
Ill.	19,230	18,749	1,525	1,478	293	277	569	560
Mich.	9,686	9,634	1,569	1,484	152	143	311	303
Wis.	12,652	12,696	1,554	1,490	197	189	401	398
E.N.Cent.	73,482	72,928	1,562	1,501	1,153	1,095	2,289	2,272
Minn.	21,842	22,056	1,621	1,557	354	343	728	725
Iowa	28,323	26,584	1,598	1,590	453	423	883	867
Mo.	17,005	15,944	1,520	1,439	258	229	482	443
N.Dak.	3,928	3,686	1,363	1,352	54	50	103	101
S.Dak.	8,117	7,873	1,467	1,372	119	108	227	214
Nebr.	11,348	10,283	1,554	1,509	176	155	341	309
Kans.	11,854	10,520	1,572	1,509	186	160	355	311
W.N.Cent.	102,417	96,996	1,562	1,513	1,600	1,468	9,119	8,920
Del.	888	848	1,398	1,445	12	12	23	23
Md.	3,360	3,242	1,462	1,380	49	45	91	87
Va.	7,544	6,840	1,482	1,425	112	97	210	194
W.Va.	3,051	2,817	1,430	1,406	44	40	81	79
N.C.	8,799	9,044	1,346	1,344	118	122	222	234
S.C.	3,510	3,495	1,218	1,179	43	41	78	75
Ga.	6,028	5,950	1,299	1,254	78	75	142	141
Fla.	2,598	2,822	1,456	1,400	38	40	71	72
S.Atl.	35,728	35,058	1,381	1,346	494	472	918	912
Ky.	8,596	8,238	1,444	1,310	124	108	227	209
Tenn.	7,697	7,333	1,253	1,198	96	88	173	166
Ala.	5,532	5,124	1,230	1,170	68	60	120	108
Miss.	5,070	5,140	1,186	1,131	60	58	107	109
Ark.	5,534	5,328	1,172	1,086	65	58	111	102
La.	3,007	2,915	1,160	1,044	35	30	61	53
Okla.	7,742	6,608	1,540	1,439	119	95	225	182
Tex.	19,255	16,292	1,456	1,425	288	239	534	448
S.Cent.	62,933	52,478	1,359	1,280	855	736	1,558	1,372
Mont.	1,566	1,520	1,380	1,456	22	22	44	45
Idaho	1,586	1,598	1,531	1,562	24	25	49	51
Wyo.	643	577	1,485	1,529	10	9	19	18
Colo.	2,540	2,161	1,508	1,434	38	31	71	62
N.Mex.	828	768	1,389	1,338	12	10	23	20
Ariz.	510	508	1,514	1,439	8	7	15	14
Utah	2,588	2,476	1,462	1,498	38	37	75	74
Nev.	148	134	1,389	1,400	2	2	4	4
Wash.	4,358	3,996	1,665	1,652	73	66	150	138
Oreg.	3,156	3,004	1,630	1,624	51	49	103	102
Calif.	19,905	20,416	1,494	1,490	292	304	591	618
West.	37,828	37,158	1,520	1,512	575	562	1,144	1,146
U.S.	325,281	364,205	1,510	1,463	5,668	5,328	11,030	10,769

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